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The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

LETTER FROM OUR ENVOYS AT PARIS,

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic.

(Concluded from our last.)

On the 12th Ventose, 5th year, (2d of March, 1797) the executive directory considering the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at London the 19th of Nov. 1794, between the said United States and England, as containing conceſſions of privileges to Britain which, under the treaty of Feb. 1778, might be enjoyed by this republic alſo, proceeds to modify the treaty between France and the United States, by declaring enemies' goods in American bottoms liable to capture and confiſcation; by enlarging the liſt of contraband, and by ſubjecting to puniſhment as a pirate any American citizen holding commiſſion given by the enemies of France, as well as every ſeaman of that nation, making a part of the crew of enemies' ſhips. The decree next proceeds to exact from Americans papers which had made neceſſary to eſtabliſh the neutrality of foreign veſſels, generally, by the ordinance of the 26th of July, 1778, but which had never been conſidered as applying to the United States; which required papers their veſſels could not be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs, and which the treaty between the two nations was ſuppoſed to have rendered unneceſſary.

The baſis taken by the executive directory, on which to reſt their modification of the ſixth of February, 1778, is that the treaty of the 19th of November, 1794, "particular favors in reſpect of commerce and navigation have been granted to England."

It has been demonſtrated that no particular favors in reſpect of commerce or navigation, have been granted to England. That treaty has been ſhewn only to recognize, regulate and moderate the exerciſe of the rights before poſſeſſed and before openly acknowledged to be poſſeſſe; rights which France and America had reciprocally ceded to each other, without requiring a condition of the ceſſion, that either ſhould compel England to form a ſimilar ſtipulation.

But to admit for a moment that the treaty with England might be conſidered as ſtipulation favors not before poſſeſſed, yet the American government did not ſo underſtand that treaty, and had manifeſted a diſpoſition to modify, by common conſent, its relations with this republic, in ſuch manner as to reinſtate a rule which had been voluntarily changed. It cannot but be ſincerely regretted becauſe it ſeemed to indicate an unfriendly temper, that France has deemed it more eligible to eſtabliſh by force, in oppoſition to her treaty, a principle which ſhe deemed convenient, than to fix that principle on the fair baſis of mutual and amicable agreement.

But the clauſe under which theſe modifications are juſtified, is in theſe words; "The moſt Chriſtian king and the United States engage mutually not to grant any particular favors to other nations, in reſpect of commerce and navigation, which ſhall not immediately become common to the other party, who ſhall enjoy the ſame favor freely, if the conceſſion was freely made, or on allowing the ſame compenſation, if the conceſſion was conditional." If theſe ſtipulations unequivocally amounted to the grant of favors, ſtill the grant is not gratuitions. The conceſſions on the part of the United States are made on condition of ſimilar conceſſions on the part of Britain. If therefore France chuſes to conſider them as modifications of the treaty of 1778, ſhe can only do it by granting the reciprocal condition; on this ſuppoſition ſhe cannot vary from the firſt without a compact on her part to grant the reciprocal ſtipulation. Such a compact is in the nature of a national treaty.

But the rules laid down in the decree of the 12th Ventoſe, 5th year (March 2, 1797) as founded on the 17th 18th and 21ſt articles of the treaty of the 19th of November, 1794, are materially variant from thoſe articles. To demonſtrate this it is only neceſſary to contraſt the rules of the decree with the articles of the treaty on which thoſe rules are ſaid to be founded.

Article of the Treaty of the nineteenth Nov. 1794, as quoted by the directory.	Rules eſtabliſhed by the arrete of the Direc. tory.
ARTICLE 17. It is agreed that in all caſes where veſſels ſhall be captured or detained on juſt ſuſpicion, of having on board enemies property or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war, the ſaid veſſel ſhall be brought to the neareſt or moſt convenient port; and if any property of any enemy ſhould be found on board ſuch veſſel, that part only which belongs to the enemy ſhall be made prize, and the veſſel ſhall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed that all proper meaſures ſhall be taken to prevent delay in deciding the caſes of ſhips or cargoes ſo brought for adjudication; and in the payment or recovery of any indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the owners or maſters of ſuch ſhips.	RULE 1. According to the ſeventeenth article of the treaty of London, of the 19th Nov. 1794, all merchandize of the enemy or merchandize not ſufficiently proven to be neutral, laden under the American flag ſhall be confiſcated, but the veſſel on board of which it was ſhall be releaſed and reſtored to the owners. It is enjoined on the commiſſaries of the executive directory to accelerate, by all the means in their power, the deciſion of conteſts which ſhall ariſe either on the validity of the prize cargo, or on the freight and demurrage.

According to the article, when on juſt ſuſpicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy articles contraband of war, a veſſel ſhall be brought into port, that part only which belongs to the enemy ſhall be made prize: according to the article, then the fact whether the property does or does not, is fairly to be tried. The party who would eſtabliſh the fact muſt prove it.—The captor muſt ſhew the juſtice of the ſuſpicion on which the capture or detention was founded. The burthen of the proof reſts on him. If in truth and in fact the property does not belong to an enemy, or is not proved to belong to an enemy, it muſt be diſcharged. But the rule purſues a different courſe. The rule declares that merchandize of the enemy or not ſufficiently proved to be neutral, laden under the American flag ſhall be confiſcated. The burthen of the proof is ſhifted from the captor to the captured. The queſtion to be tried, is not ſolely whether the merchandize be in fact the property of an enemy, but alſo whether it be ſufficiently proved to be neutral. The ſufficiency of this proof is to be aſcertained not by general and ſatisfactory teſtimony, nor by the great principles of truth and the common underſtanding of mankind, but by the exhibition of certain papers at the will of one of the parties, and not in the poſſeſſion of the other. This may be a regulation which France chooſes to eſtabliſh; but certainly it is a regulation eſſentially variant from the article it profeſſes to reſemble.

ARTICLE 18. In order to regulate what is in future to be eſteemed contraband of war, it is agreed that all under the ſaid denomination ſhall be comprized all arms and implements ſerving for the purpoſes of war, by land or by ſea; as cannon, muſkets, mortars, petards, bomb, grenades, carcaſſes, faucisſes, carriages for cannon, muſkets teſts, ſandoliers, gun powder, match, ſalt petre, ball, pikes, ſwords, headpieces, cuiraſſes, halberts, lances, javelins, horſe furniture, holſters belts, and generally all other implements of war; as alſo timber for ſhip building, tar, or	RULE 2. According to the 18th article of the treaty of London of the 19th of November, 1794, to the article declared contraband by the 24th article of the treaty of the 6th of February, 1778, are added the following articles: Timber for ſhip building, pitch, tar and roſin, copper in ſheets, ſails, hemp and cordage, and every thing that ſerves, directly or indirectly for the armament and equipment of veſſels unwrought iron and ſtaves excepted. These ſeveral articles ſhall be confiſcated whenever they ſhall be deſtined or attempted to be carried to the enemy.

roſin, copper in ſheets, ſails, hemp, and cordage, and generally whatever may ſerve directly to the equipment of veſſels unwrought iron and ſtaves only excepted.	
The immenſe number of articles, which may ſerve indirectly for the armament and equipment of veſſels, are made contraband by the rule of the Directory, although they are not ſo by the article it profeſſes to cite.	
ARTICLE 21. It is likewiſe agreed that the ſubjects and citizens of the two nations ſhall not do any acts of hoſtility or violence againſt each other, nor accept commiſſions or inſtructions ſo to act from any foreign prince or ſtate enemies to the party; nor ſhall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite or endeavor to inliſt in their military ſervice any of the ſubjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws againſt all ſuch offences and aggreſſions ſhall be punctually executed. And if any ſubject or citizen of the ſaid parties reſpectively, ſhall accept any foreign commiſſion or letter of marque for arming any veſſel to act as a privateer againſt the other party; it is hereby declared to be lawful for the ſaid party to treat and puniſh the ſaid ſubject or citizen having ſuch commiſſion or letter of marque, as a pirate.	RULE 3. According to the 21ſt article of the treaty of London of the 19th of November, 1794, every individual known to be an American, who ſhall hold a commiſſion given by the enemies of France, as well as every ſeaman of that nation on making a part of the crew of enemies ſhips, ſhall by that act be declared a pirate, and treated as ſuch, without being allowed in any caſe, to alledge that he was forced to do it by violence, menaces, or otherwiſe.

The government of the United States has never formed a treaty comprehending an article in any degree ſimilar to this rule. It has never aſſented to ſuch ſtipulations as they relate to thoſe of other powers. The difference between the article and the rule requires no comment. Nor will the rule be commented on. The underſigned will only obſerve, that the article is by no means uncommon, but it is to be found in moſt treaties of amity and commerce, The 21ſt article of the treaty with France, the 19th of the treaty with the United Provinces, the 23d of the treaty with Pruſſia, contain ſimilar ſtipulations. It is not eaſy to conceive a reaſon why it ſhould not alſo be inſerted in a treaty with England, or why its inſertion ſhould give offence to France.

But the fourth rule of the decree is in its operation the moſt extenſive and the moſt ſeriouſly deſtructive. That rule declares, that "conformably to the law of the 14th of February, 1795, the regulations of the 21ſt of October, 1744, and of the 26th of July, 1778, concerning the manner of proving the property of neutral ſhips and merchandize, ſhall be executed according to their form and tenor.

"Every American ſhip ſhall therefore be a good prize, which ſhall not have on board a liſt of the crew in proper form, ſuch as is preſcribed by the model annexed to the treaty of the 6th of February, 1778, the obſervance of which is required by the 25th and 27th articles of the ſame treaty."

This rule requires, that American ſhips and merchandize, in order to prove the property to be American, ſhall exhibit certain papers, and eſpecially a role d'equipage, which are required of neutrals generally by the particular marine ordinances of France, recited in the decrees of the Directory. But France and America have entered into a ſolemn treaty, one object of which was to ſecure the veſſels of either party, which might be at peace from the cruiſers of the other which might be engaged in war. To effect this object, the contracting parties have not referred each other to the particular ſtatues or ordinances of either governments, but have enumerated the papers which ſhould be deemed ſufficient. They have done more: They have preſcribed the very form of the paſſports which eſtabliſh the neutrality of the veſſel, and prevent her being diverted from her courſe. The 25th and 27th articles of the treaty which are quoted and are conſidered conclusive on this ſubject, are in theſe words:

ARTICLE 25.

"To the end that all manner of diſſentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on the one ſide and on the other, it is agreed, that in caſe either of the parties hereto ſhould be engaged in war, the ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects or people of the other ally muſt be furniſhed with ſea-letters or paſſports expreſſing the name, property and bulk of the ſhip, as alſo the name and place of habitation of the maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip, that it may appear thereby that the ſaid ſhip really and truly belongs to the ſubjects or one of the parties, which paſſport ſhall be made out and according to the form annexed to this treaty, and they ſhall likewiſe be recalled every year, that is, if the ſhip ſhall return home in the ſpace of a year. It is likewiſe agreed that ſuch ſhips, being laden, are to be provided not only with paſſports, as above mentioned, but all with certificates containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, and whither ſhe is bound, that ſo may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the ſame, which certificates ſhall be made out by the officers of the place, whence the ſhip ſet ſail, in the accuſtomed form; and if any one ſhall think it fit or adviſeable to expreſs in the ſaid certificates the perſon to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do ſo."

ARTICLE 27.

"If the ſhips of the ſaid ſubjects, people, or inhabitants of either of the parties ſhall be met with either ſailing along the coaſts, or on the high ſeas, by any ſhip of war of the other, or by any privateers, the ſaid ſhip of war or privateers, for the avoiding of any diſorder, ſhall remain out of cannon ſhot, and may ſend their boats aboard the merchant ſhip, which they ſhall ſo meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall exhibit his paſſport, concerning the property of the ſhip, made out according to form, inſerted in this preſent treaty; and the ſhip when ſhe ſhall have ſhewed ſuch paſſport, ſhall be free and at liberty to purſue her voyage, ſo as it ſhall not be lawful to moleſt or ſearch her in any manner, or to give her chaſe or force her to quit her intended courſe."

It will be admitted that the two nations poſſeſs the power of agreeing that any paper in any form ſhall be the ſole document, demandable by either from the other, to prove the propriety of a veſſel & cargo. It will alſo be admitted, that an agreement ſo made becomes the law of the parties which muſt retain its obligation.

Examine then the words of the compact and determine by fair conſtruction what will ſatisfy them.

The 25th article ſtates ſubſtantially the contents of a paper, which is termed a ſea letter or paſſport, and which "it is agreed that in caſe either of the parties ſhould be engaged in war, the ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects or people of the other ally muſt be furniſhed with." To what purpoſe are they to be furniſhed with this ſea letter or paſſport? The article anſwers, "To the end that all manner of diſſentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one ſide and the other." "That it may appear thereby that the ſhip really and truly belongs to the ſubjects of one of the parties."

But how will the paſſport "prevent and avoid all manner of diſſentions and quarrels on one or the other," if ordinances, both prior and ſubſequent to the treaty, are to be underſtood as controuling it and as requiring other papers not contemplated in the public agreement of the two nations? how is it to appear from the paſſport, "that the ſhip really and truly belongs to the ſubject of one of the parties." It is denied that the paſſport is evidence of that fact, and contended that other papers not alluded to in the treaty, ſhall be adduced to prove it?

But the 27th article is ſtill more explicit. It declares that when a merchant ſhip of one of the parties ſhall be viſited by the ſhips of war or privateers of the other, "the commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall exhibit his paſſport, concerning the property of the ſhip, made out according to form, inſerted in the preſent

treaty, and the ship, when [illegible] shewed such passport shall be [illegible] liberty to pursue her voyage [illegible] not be lawful to molest or [illegible] any manner, or to give c[illegible] her to quit her intended cour[illegible] is it that shall prove the property [illegible] vessel? The treaty answers the passport. But the decree of the directory requires in addition certain other papers, perfectly distinct from the pass[illegible]t. The treaty declares "the ship when she shall have shewed (not the role d'[illegible]age or any other paper required by [illegible] particular ordinances of other nat[illegible] but) "such passport, [illegible]all be free and [illegible]t liberty to pursue her voyage so as it shall not be lawful to molest or search her in any manner, or to give her chase or force her to quit her intended course."—Yet the vessels of America, after exhibiting "such passport" are not "free and at liberty to pursue their voyage;" they are "molested;" they are "chased," they are "forced to quit their intended course;" they are captured and confiscated as hostile property.

It is alledged that the form of the passport, which is annexed to the treaty, manifests that certain acts were to be performed by the person to whom the passport is delivered, and that such person ought to prove the performance of those acts.

But the treaty, far from requiring such proofs, absolutely dispenses with it. The treaty declares that the passport shall itself evidence the property of the vessel and secure it from molestation of any sort. By consent of the parties, then the passport is evidence of all that either party can require from the other. Neither the right to give such consent or the obligation of a compact formed upon it can, as is conceived, ever be denied, nor can the form of the passport, whatever it may be, change the compact.

But let the words of the model be examined. They are, "A tous ceux qui ces presentes verront: sou notoire que soculte et permission a ete accorde a maitre ou commandant du navire appelse de la ville de de la tapacite de tonneaux ou environ, se trouvant presentement dans le port de qu' apres, que sou navire a ete visite et evant son depart, il pretera ferment entre les mains des officiers de la marine, quile dit navire appertient a un ou plustrous sujets de dont l'acte fera mis a la fin des presentes; de meme qu il garderales ordonnances et reglemens maritimes, et remettra une liste signee et confirmee par temoines, contenant les noms et surnoms, les lieux de naissance, et la demeure des personnes compolant l'equipage de son navire, et de tobs ceox qui embarqueront, lesquels il ne recevra pas abord sans connoissance et permission des officiers de marine; et dans chaque port ou havre, il montrera la presente permission aux officiers et juges de marine."

It is material to observe, that the model requires the oath concerning the property of the vessel to be annexed to the passport, but does not require any other certificate or the annexation of any paper whatever. Why this difference? It is solemn proof of that for which the articles stipulates and therefore the model expresses that the evidence of this fact shall be annexed, but it does not require the production of the evidence of any other fact.

It seems then to be demonstrated that the sea letter or passport, a model of which is annexed to the treaty, is by solemn agreement to be received by each party as conclusive testimony, that the vessel producing such passport is the property of a citizen of the other, and is consequently to continue her voyage without molestation or hindrance.

But let it be supposed that the treaty on this subject was less conclusive, and that its stipulations had been ambiguously expressed; yet it is certain that it has been uniformly understood by both parties, as the undersigned have expounded it, and that neither France nor the United States, previous to the decree complained of, considered the vessels of their nation, producing the passport agreed on, as liable to capture for want of a role d'equippage.

For more than four years after her treaty with the United States France was engaged in a war with Britain, and in the course of that time it was never suggested that a role d'equipage was necessary for the protection of an American vessel.—It does not weaken the argument that the United States were also parties in the war. The principle assumed is, that without the production of the papers required by the decree, the vessel does not appear to be, and cannot be considered as American property. If this principle be correct, it would not cease to apply because the United States were engaged in the war. Was America even engaged in the war on the part of France, a British vessel carrying American colours would not be secur-

[illegible]e flag she bore. It would [illegible]ne[illegible] to prove by her papers, o[illegible]ther [illegible]e testimony, that the vess[illegible] was [illegible]n property. If this fact [illegible]not [illegible]ithout a role d'equipage wh[illegible] the [illegible]ed States are at peace, neither [illegible]ld it appear without the same evidence the United States were parties to the w[illegible].

About four years of the present w[illegible] had also elapsed before this construction of the treaty, at the same time so wonderful and so ruinous, had disclosed itself. In the course of that time the ports of France were filled with the vessels of the United States. Very many of them sailed under contracts more for the government itself by its minister in Philadelphia. No one of them possessed a role d'equipage; no one of them was considered on that account as being liable to condemnation.—Indeed, in some instances, vessels have been captured and discharged although this paper was not among those belonging to the ship.

Such a long course of practice appears to have been evinced unequivocally the sense of France on this subject.

It is too apparent to be questioned for a moment, that on the part of the United States no suspicion had ever been entertained that such a paper could have been required. A role d'equipage could have been obtained with as much facility as that passport for which the treaty stipulates.—Could it have been imagined that American vessels incurred the possible hazard of being retarded only one day in a voyage for want of such paper, it would in every instance have been supplied. No vessel would have sailed without it.

Your mind, Citizen Minister, will suggest to you with irresistable force, the extreme hardship of thus putting a new construction on a long existing contract, or of giving a new and unexpected extension to ancient municipal regulations, and of condemning thereby vessels taken on the high seas for want of a paper not known to be required when they sailed [illegible] of port. If a role d'equipage was really considered by France as necessary evidence of any fact, the establishment of which was deemed essential, common usage and those plain principles of justice which all nations should respect, indispensably require that the regulation should first be made known to a neutral and friendly nation by other means than by the capture and confiscation of its property. If this measure had been announced to the government of the United States, before it had been put in practice, and American vessels had sailed without a role d'equipage, they would have taken upon themselves the hazard of such a procedure. But in a moment when the ocean is covered with peaceful merchantmen, pursuing a just and lawful commerce, to bring into sudden operation a measure which had for so many years slept unheard of, and by the force of this regulation, to confiscate unguarded property which had been trusted to the seas, under the faith of solemn and existing treaties, and without a conjecture that this, more than any other formula, would have been required, is to impose on unoffending individuals a ruin from which no wise precautions, no human foresight could possibly have protected them.

On this subject then the undersigned appeal with confidence to the justice and equity of the French government.

But could it be conceded for a moment that the executive directory might rightfully modify the treaty of France with the United States by that of the United States with Britain, and might rightfully require a role d'equipage in order to establish the neutrality of a vessel might be confiscated, yet, the cargo being proved to be neutral ought to be safe.

According to the law of nations, the goods of an enemy found on board the ship of a friend are liable to capture, and the goods of a friend found on board the ship of an enemy are safe. The United States and France have consented to change this rule as between themselves. They have agreed, that the goods of an enemy found on board the vessels of either party shall be safe, and that the goods of either found on board the vessel of an enemy shall be liable to capture. The one part of this rule is in consequence of and dependant on the other. The one part cannot on any principle of justice be abandoned while the other is maintained.

In their treaty with England, the United States retain unchanged the principle of the law of nations. If France modifies her treaty in this respect by that of England, she ought to take the principle entire. If in conformity to the treaty between the United States and England, France claims the right of taking every enemies' property found on board an American ship, then in conformity with that treaty also, France ought to spare American property found on board an enemy's ship. If, therefore, this extraordinary position could be maintained, that an American ship without a role d'equipage becomes the ship of an enemy, still the cargo, being proved to be the property of a friend, ought on the principle of modifying the treaty between the two nations by that with England, to have been restored to the owners.

The result of these regulations has been the most extensive and universal devastation of the American commerce. Not only vessels bound to and from her allies, but to and from her own ports, have been seized and confiscated.

The inevitable consequence has been, that direct commerce between the two nations is almost annihilated, and that the property of American citizens has been taken to a larger amount than would have been possible in a state actual war.

Yet the government of the U. States, wishing, if it be possible, to avoid even defensive measures, has sought assiduously and unremittingly, though hitherto without success, for such peaceful and amicable explanations as might do away existing animosities, and restore between the two republics, that harmony which it so truly desires.

America has accustomed herself to perceive in France only the ally and the friend. Consulting the feelings of her own bosom, she has believed that between republics, an elevated and refined friendship could exist, and that free nations were capable of maintaining for each other a real and permanent affection. If this pleasing theory, erected with so much care and viewed with so much delight, has been impaired by experience, yet the hope continues to be cherished that this circumstance does not necessarily involve the opposite extreme.

It is believed that there exists no sufficient cause for solid and permanent enmity between France and the United States, but that on the contrary the interests of both would be promoted by that friendly intercourse which a reciprocal observance of the great and immutable principles of justice would certainly establish, and can alone preserve. Under this impression, America resists the opinion that the present state of things has grown out of a digested system to which France designs to adhere. She wishes and endeavours to persuade herself, that temporary causes, which too often produce effects a sound and just policy must reprobate, connected with a misconstruction of the conduct of her government, as well as of the motives on which it has acted, may have occasioned those very serious aggressions of which she complains. She recedes, therefore, even under the pressure of these aggressions, slowly and with difficulty from the attachments she has formed. So intertwined with every ligament of her heart, have been the cords of affection which bound her to France, that only repeated and continued acts of hostility can tear them asunder.

The government of the United States, therefore, still searches the means of terminating peaceably, and in a manner which ought to be mutually satisfactory, still greater calamities which may be reserved for the future. Not even the discouraging and unusual events which had preceded the present effort to negociate, could deter our government from repeating its endeavours for the preservation of amity and peace. Three citizens of the United States have been deputed as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the French republic.—Their instructions authorize and direct them to review the existing treaties between the two nations, and to remove by all proper means, the inequalities which have grown out of the stipulations of those treaties, in consequence of the refusal of England to adopt the principles they contain. They are also directed to give fair and complete explanations of the conduct of the government they represent, to state fully and truly the heavy injuries which their fellow citizens have sustained; and to ask from the equity of a great and magnanimous republic, that compensation for those injuries, which we flatter ourselves their justice will not refuse, and their liberal policy will not hesitate to give.

Bringing with them the temper of their government and country, searching only for the means of effecting the objects of their mission, they have permitted no personal considerations to influence their conduct, but have waited under circumstances beyond measure embarrassing and unpleasant, with that respect which the American government has so uniformly paid to that of France, for permission to lay before you, citizens minister these important communications with which they have been charged.

Perceiving no probality of being allowed to enter in the usual forms, on those discussions which might tend to restore harmony between the two republics, they have deemed it most advisable, even under the circumstance of informality which attends the measure, to address to your government, through you, this candid review of the conduct, and this true representation of the sentiments and wishes of the government of the United States. They pray that it may be received in the temper with which it is written, and considered as an additional effort, growing out of a disposition common to the government and people of America, to cultivate and restore, if it be possible, harmony between the two republics. If, citizen minister, there remains a hope that these desirable objects can be effected by any means which the United States have authorised, the undersigned will still solicit and will still respectfully attend to development of those means.

If on the contrary no such hope remains, they have only to pray that their return to their own country may be facilitated; and will leave France with the most deep-felt regret that neither the real and sincere friendship, which the government of the United States has so uniformly and unequivocally displayed for this great republic, nor its continued efforts to demonstrate the purity of its conduct and intentions can protect its citizen, or preserve them from the calamities which they have sought by a just and upright conduct to avert.

The undersigned pray you, citizen minister, to accept the assurances of their perfect respect and consideration.

C. C. PINCKNEY,
E. GERRY,
J. MARSHALL.

Paris January 17th, 1798,
in the 22d year of American
Independence.

Alexandria, May 19.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the YOUNG MEN of this town, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the address drafted by their committee, appointed for that purpose on the evening of the 16th inst. the following was, with a spirit and unanimity worthy of approbation and imitation, agreed to.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

The YOUNG MEN of Alexandria, prompted by their ardent attachment to the excellent constitution of their country, and alarmed at the dangers which menace its existence, from the unjust aggressions of a foreign power, beg leave to address you on an occasion, so interesting to the feelings of every American citizen. Impressed with the liveliest sense of the blessings we enjoy under the government of our choice, a government founded on the purest principles of republicanism, and unequalled by any other in the known world, we view with mingled emotions of grief and indignation, the insidious machinations of our foreign and domestic enemies to diminish the prosperity and subvert the peace and happiness of the United States. We highly appreciate the fair inheritance we have received from our forefathers—*the enjoyment of equal liberty and laws;* for this they fought, bled and conquered, and this they have transmitted inviolate to us. In vain they met the frowns of tyrants—in vain they struggled for the establishment and security of their independence; in vain they toiled—in vain they contended, if we, their sons, want valour to repel the assaults of its invaders. Never will we disgrace the atchievements of our worthy ancestors, never will we part with our birth right.—Rather than submit to the degradation of our national character, by accepting the proferred terms of an ignominous and precarious peace, rather than acquiesce in the injuries and insults our country has been subjected to, we will vindicate the one, and defend the other, at the expence of our fortunes, and at the hazard of our lives.

We, in common with the rest of our countrymen, deprecate the necessity of a recourse to hostilities, but war with all its incidental ills is preferable to base submission. We applaud the policy which provides for the defence of our coasts, and the security of our commerce, and lament the ineffectual exertions of our envoys at Paris, to conclude the existing differences between America and France. We earnestly hope that all animosities resulting from a diversity of political sentiments, will be superceded by an unanimous determination to stand forth the champions of the constitution, and defenders of public liberty. Actuated by an enthusiastic ve-

nervation for the rights of freemen, and emulous of that spirit by which those rights were secured, we pledge ourselves faithfully to co-operate with the constituted authorities in any measures which may be adopted for the safety of our country at this eventful period.

We cannot conclude the address without expressing to you, Sir, our approbation of the patriotism, wisdom, and firmness which you have displayed in the discharge of the arduous duties of your office. We fervently pray that you may meet with the unanimous support of your countrymen, in all your endeavours for the preservation of the peace and dignity of the United States. May the Great Arbiter of nations graciously preside in all our councils—May he direct and prosper all our undertakings, and as his protecting arm assisted our fathers in the acquisition of independence, may he ever render successful the efforts of their sons for its permanent maintenance.

After the address had been approbated, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be, and they are hereby given to the gentlemen appointed as a committee on the last evening, for their exertions in bringing forward, for the approbation of the meeting, an address truly federal, spirited, and patriotic.

☞ *The above address is placed at the Book Store of Mr. Ellis Price for the receipt of signatures, and will remain there till Monday evening. It is hoped, that all young men, who are resolved to support the independence of their country against invasion, or home bred anarchy, will grace it with their names, previous to its transmission to the president.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have herewith the honor to transmit to you the answer of the President of the U. S. to the resolutions of sundry inhabitants of Fairfax County, which you were pleased to forward to me for the purpose of being communicated to the President of the United States and the two houses of Congress. I have, gentlemen, the honor to be with respect,

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD BRENT.

Philadelphia, May 14.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF FAIRFAX COUNTY IN VIRGINIA.

GENTLEMEN,

The resolutions adopted by you on the 7th of this month, have been presented to me, by your representative in congress, Mr. Brent.

The frank acknowledgment of your happy experience of the government you possess, established by the free voice of the people, and your full reliance on the executive authority, are great encouragements to all branches of the government, while your rejection, with disdain, of a mean subserviency to the views of any nation, and your cheerful co-operation in such measures, as shall be adopted for the support of the honor and independence of your beloved country do honor to your character as good citizens.

Your opinion that, measures for the protection of our country, against invasion, and for the security of our commerce, are absolutely indispensable, must have great weight.

The honorable approbation you express of the conduct of the executive authority, in endeavouring to restore harmony with France, deserves my best thanks.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 14th, 1798.

NORFOLK, MAY 10.

The following ADDRESS was unanimously agreed to at the town meeting on Thursday last. 'The sentiments contained in it perfectly correspond with the spirit by which the members of that meeting were actuated—Love of country, liberty and independence.'

TO the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

At a moment when foreign dangers threaten our peace, and when these dangers originate in an opinion that our government and our people are divided in sentiment, & opposed in interest, we, the inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk, feel ourselves impelled by every consideration of honor as men, and integrity as citizens, to express our unshaken confidence in the measures of our government, and our unimpaired attachment to the principles of our constitution.

In reviewing those measures of our government, which are the avowed causes of the unfriendly conduct of the French republic has practised towards us, we feel an honest pride in expressing our opinion, that impropriety or censure cannot justly attach themselves to those measures.

In examining the steps which have been pursued to obtain an amicable adjustment of existing differences, we see with pleasure a liberal, candid, and sincere disposition on the part of our government, to relinquish every secondary consideration for the maintenance of peace: we regret that those dispositions have not been met with sentiments equally pacific, with a temper equally conciliatory and accommodating on the part of France.

While we avow the friendly interest which we have formerly taken in the affairs of France, we reject with honest indignation her inadmissible demands; we spurn with manly pride the imputations of disunion and disaffection to our government, on which the demands were founded.

We deprecate a war as pregnant with evils to all countries, and particularly inimical to the interests of the United States; but we are at the same time determined not to purchase peace at the price of that national character and individual security, without which peace ceases to be either honorable or desirable.

While, therefore, we hope that a returning sense of justice and moderation on the part of France will terminate our disagreements by friendly explanations and honorable reparation; while we rely that our own government will not cease to avoid war by every means consistent with our national honor, and compatible with our national interests, we yet trust that measures of defence will be immediately adopted, and that our country will be prepared to meet every possible event.

Should these measures, defensive in their nature, and prompted by a necessary regard to our unquestionable rights, be considered as indicative of a hostile disposition to the French Republic, the government of the United States stands acquitted to its citizens and the world. Providence alone can determine the issue; we pledge ourselves that it will be fortunate so far as our steady co operation and support of the government can render it so.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, dated March 14th, 1798.

"Denmark and Sweden have resolved to arm a part of their naval forces for the protection of their commerce; and, with Prussia, have ordered their envoys at Paris, to remonstrate against the late laws affecting the commerce of neutral nations."

On Monday the 14th inst. the house again went into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate, authorising the President to raise a provisional army; when the first additional section proposing to authorize the calling out of 20,000 of the militia detachments ordered by the law of June last, to be held in requisition, for the purpose of training, &c. was negatived there being only 11 votes for it. The second section recommended, proposing the loan of artillery to any militia corps established by law, was agreed to; so was the third for loaning field artillery, arms, and accoutrements from the arsenals of the United States to any portion of the militia called into service, which shall be deficient; the fourth, providing for the purchase of caps, swords, and pistols for 4000 calvalry, to be loaned to such parts of the United States as shall want them was agreed to, and 200,000 dollars to be appropriated for carrying that and other purposes under the act, into execution. The fifth and last section recommended, for exempting soldiers from arrest was also agreed to. The committee then proceeded to consider the bill as amended, when a motion was made by Mr. Harrison, to strike out in the third section the words authorising the President to appoint the commissioned officers to the volunteer corps, which that section proposes the President shall accept the services of. Mr. Varnum moved to strike out the whole section, on the ground of its being an unconstitutional provision. This motion occasioned considerable debate, and the committee rose without taking a question upon it.

SEVEN HUNDRED DOZEN BEST
London Bottled Porter.
In casks containing 6 dozen each, for sale by
JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO
March 1.

☞ *A special meeting of the Society will be held at M[illegible] on Tuesday Evening the 22[illegible] The members are requested to [illegible] in their attendance, as business interesting to the Society will be laid before them.*

By order of the President.

JAMES DYKES,
SECRETARY.

Alex. May 18.

PUBLIC SALE AT THE COFFEE HOUSE.

THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold to the highest bidder, at 60 and 90 days,

20,000 acres Land,

Lying in Lincoln county, state of Kentuckey, in three tracts—two of 5,000 each, and one of 10 000 acres. Notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved indorsers will be required.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 19.

Loudoun County, sc.

FRANCIS PEYTON, gentleman, returned a certificate that James Sinclair, near Little River, had taken up and brought before him on the 28th day of March, 1798, an estray Mare described as follows: "a dark brown, about eight years old, and about 14½ hands high, shod all round, paces and trots, branded on the near shoulder with something resembling a small horse shoe, a small white spot near the root of the tail and a white saddle spot on each side of the back—appraised to twelve pounds.

Copy, Teste,
CHARLES BINNS, Clerk.

THE High Court of Chancery having appointed certain persons, or any one or more of them that will act, receivers of the effects and credits of the Copartnery of John Sutton and John Mandeville, authorising them to demand, sue for, and recover such effects and credits.—The subscriber, one of the persons appointed by the said court, gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he has taken upon himself to act under that order, and that the payment of any debt due and owing to that co partnery however contracted, or the delivery of any effects belonging thereto, unless made or delivered to him, or some person authorised by him will not be valid.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th mo. 19.

JOHN STAVELY,
PASTRY COOK & CONFECTIONER.
CORNER OF PRINCE AND ROYAL STREETS,

AT the house formerly occupied by Mr. Michael Steiber, and opposite Mr. Josiah Coryton's, watch maker, takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of

Cakes and Confectionary,

with which retailers and country store keepers may be supplied on the very lowest terms.

He also has at his shop, for the accommodation of families, Beef steaks, Mutton, Veal and Chicken Pies, and Tarts hot every day at 1 o'clock. Families may be supplied with shells for fruit by giving orders early in the morning. In addition to his own business, he has annexed that of a

FRUIT STORE,

has excellent fresh Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Raisins, Tamarinds, Anchovies, Olives, Capers, Cordials, &c. &c.

He has on hand, some London Pepper Cake.

ICE CREAM,

kept constantly. He has also ICE for sale, and to such as purchase FRUIT, small quantities will be sold cheap.

N. B. The best price given for good sweet CREAM.

May 19.

The Federal Tavern in Leesburg.

THE subscriber offers grateful thanks to the public or their patronage and support, since his commencement in this line of business, and while he solicits a continuance of their favours, takes the liberty to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that the FEDERAL TAVERN is removed from the Stone House to the White House (formerly occupied as a tavern by my Father, Thomas Roper) near to the main cross street.

The house and stables are put in complete order, with every necessary accommodation. No attention on my part shall be wanting to render entire satisfaction to those who shall indulge me with their calls.

CHRISTOPHER ROPER.

Leesburg, May 19.

POTOMAC LAND

OF the first quality, containing 400 acres, 200 of which are cloath'd with heavy white oaks, a tolerabel dwelling house, convenient barn, and small orchard, is offered for sale.

Lots in the city of Washington will be received as a part of the payment, if the terms of sale and price are agreed on within 60 days, with

W. S. THOMPSON.

Alex. May 1.

JUST RECEIVED
Fifty Boxes of Fresh Chocolate.
JOSHUA RIDDLE.

May 18.

PRICES CURRENT,

Alexandria, May 19.

FLOUR.
Superfine, from 30 to 32s.
Fine, from 27 to 29s.

		D.	C.		D.	C.
ANCHORS,	lb.		13			
Bread, ship	C.	2	50	to	3	
——— pilot	—	4	50	to	5	50
Butter	lb.		19½	to		21
Beef,	C.	8	0	to	9	0
Beans	bush.		75			
Barley	———	1	0			
Brandy, French	Gall.	1	42	to	1	90
——— Spanish	———	1	25	to	1	50
Bees Wax	lb.		27½			
Bacon hams	———		14	to	0	17
Coffee (scarce)	———		26	to	0	30
Copperas	C.	3	0			
Corn, Indian	bush.		42	to	0	50
Cotton,	lb.		36	to	0	40
Cordage	C.	12	0	to	14	
Chocolate	lb.		18	to	0	25
Candles, dipt	———		16½			
——— mould	———		20½			
Cheese, English	———		41½			
——— American	———		12½	scarce		
Cyder	bbl.	3	50	to	4	50
Chalk	Cwt.	1				
Coal	bush.		25			
Corks	gross	2				
Clover seed	bush.	12				
Duck, Am. No. 1	bolt.	16	0			
——— Russian	———	15	0	to	18	
——— Ravens	———	12	0	to	12	50
Fish, Salmon	bbl.	10	0			
——— Herrings	———	4	50	to	5	
——— Mackarel	———	9	0			
Flax seed	———		75			
Flax	———		15			
Glass, 10 by 8	100ft	12	0	to	13	0
Gin, Hollands	Gall.	1	0			
——— Country (dull)	———		75	to	0	83½
Gunpowder	lb.		50	to	0	66
Ginger, Race	C.	6	0			
——— Ground	———	8	33⅓			
Hemp	T.	266	66⅔			
Hops	lb.		15	to	0	20
Hides, dried	Piece		9½			
——— green	———		5½			
Iron, Pig	T.	31	66⅔			
——— Country bar	C.	5	0		6	0
——— Russian do.						
——— Swedish, do.						
Lead, Sheet	———	6	33⅓			
——— Bar	———	8	0			
Leather, Soal	lb.		15	to	16⅔	
——— Upper	———		33⅓			
Lamp black	———		15			
Molasses	Gall.		54	to	66	
Nutmegs	lb.	6	0			
Nails 20d.	———		12½			
——— 10d.						
——— 8d.						
——— 6d.						
Oil, Florence	Case.	5	0			
——— Linseed	Gall.	1	0	to	1	33
——— Liver	bbl.	9		to	10	
Oats	bush.		50			
Pepper	lb.		33⅓			
Pimento	———		16½			
Pitch	bbl.	3	33⅓			
Pork, Cargo	———	18	0	to	22	
——— Mess						
——— Prime						
Peas	bush.		75			
Raisins	Cask.	7	50	to	8	
Rice	C.	2	50	to	3	
Rosin	bbl.	4				
Rum, W. I.	Gall.	1	0	to	1	33⅓
——— New England	———		75	to	0	79
Rye	bush.		75			
Saltpetre, refined	lb.		66			
Soap, brown	———		10			
——— white	———		14½			
Starch first quality	———		12½			
——— second do.	———		8			
Staves (W. O.) Hhd.	1200	25	66⅔			
——— bbl.	———	13	33⅓			
Sugar, Brown	C.	12		to	15	
——— Loaf	lb.		29	a	30	
Salt, Rock	bush.		62	to	75	
——— Lisbon	———		58	to	66	
Steel, German	lb.		13⅓			
Tar	bbl.	2	50			
Turpentine	———	3	33⅓			
Tea, Bohea	lb.		58			
——— Souchong	———	1	16½	scarce.		
——— Hyson	———	1	50			
Tobacco	———	6	50	to	7	0
Wine, Madeira	Gall.	2	0	to	2	50
——— Sherry	———	1	0	to	1	16⅔
——— Lisbon	———	1	8			
——— Teneriffe	———	0	66	to	75	
——— Port	———	1	16⅔			
Wheat	bu.	1	25			
Whiskey	gl.		58	to	69	

SELECTED POETRY.

"I give my NOISELESS *hours, sleft* POETRY, *to thee."*

ON SEEING A NEGRO FUNERAL.

MAHALI dies! O'er yonder plain
His bier is borne; the sable train
By youthful virgins led:
Daughters of injur'd Afric, say,
Why raise ye thus the heroic lay,
Why triumph o'er the dead?

No tears bedew their fixed eye
'Tis now the hero lives, they cry;
Releas'd from slavery's chain!
Beyond the billowy surge he flies,
And joyful views his native skies
And long-lost bowers again.

On Koromantyn's palmy soil
Heroic deeds and martial toil,
Shall fill each glorious day;
Love, fond and faithful crown thy nights,
And bliss unbought, unmix'd delights
Past cruel wrongs repay.

Nor lordly pride's stern avarice there,
Alone shall nature's bounty share:
To all her children free,—
For thee, the dulcit reed shall spring,
His balmy bowl the Coco bring,
The Anana bloom for thee.

The thunder, hark!—'tis Afric's god,
He wakes, he lifts the avenging rod,
And speeds the impatient hours:
From Niger's golden stream he calls;
Fair freedom comes—oppression falls,
And vengeance yet is ours!

Now, Christian, now, in wild dismay
Of Afric's proud revenge the prey.
Go roam th' affrighted wood:
Transform'd to tigers, fierce and fell,
Thy race shall prowl with savage yell,
And glut their rage for blood!

But soft—beneath yon tam'rind shade,
Now let the hero's limbs be laid;
Sweet slumbers bless the brave:
There shall the breezes shed perfume,
Nor livid lightnings blast the bloom
That decks MAHALI's grave.

ORLANDO.

Public Notice.

Pursuant to a Deed of trust made to the subscriber by John Mandeville, bearing date the twenty second day of December, 1797, recorded in the county court of Fairfax, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on the ninth day of June next, viz.

Four acres of Land in the vicinity of Alexandria, with a valuable Merchant Mill, with two water wheels, and three pair of stones, and other improvements thereon, with the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging. Also, an undivided moiety or half part of a certain piece or parcel of ground, containing ten acres on Great Hunting Creek, in the same neighbourhood, with certain rights and privileges in and to the waters of said creek, the whole subject to John Stump and John Thomas Ricketts, to a certain annuity, that they agreed to pay to Charles Alexander, provided he should hereafter establish a title, which he then supposed he had to the premises. Will be sold at the same time a Mill Seat on the main branch of Cammeron Run, between the Mills of Marshorne and Allison, about five miles from Alexandria, the fall of water considerable, little short of 30 feet, and land sufficient for the improvements. Two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, and the remainder to be paid by instalments in three, six, and nine months, the purchasers or purchaser giving notes with approved indorsers negociable at the Bank of Alexandria. Therefore the aforesaid property is exposed to sale to indemnify and reimburse to Isaac M'Pherson, the sum of two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars, which he has paid, and is liable to pay on his indorsement of the said John Mandeville's notes, discounted in the Bank of Alexandria.

WILLIAM HERBERT.

Alex. May 3.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of the late ANN M'HENRY, of Alexandria, are requested to furnish them immediately to the subscribers, proved as the law directs. And those indebted to the said estate, or the estate of the late JAMES M'HENRY, are requested to pay them to the subscribers; who wishes to settle the administration with all speedo

JESSE TAYLOR. } Administrators.
PATRICK BURNS, }

May 10. 6t

TO LET.

The store and dwelling- house lately occupied by JACKSON & DUNNINGTON on King street, next door to Mr. W. S. Thompson.——Possession may be had immediately—for terms apply to

May 8. THOMAS DEMPSEY

ort in Europe.

THE SHIP

LEXINGTON.

This ship will load to the address of Messrs. Findlay, Bannatyne, & Co. Merchants in London. Freight will be taken for about 100 hhds. and shippers may be accommodated with a liberal advance, by applying to

WM. WILSON.

Who has for sale,
60 cases fine old Claret,
And a few pipes of old Port.

May 15.

For Charter,

TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR THE WEST INDIES,

The Swedish Ship

M A R S,

John C. Petrey, commander,
Burthen six hundred and fifty tons.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

May 8.

For Sale,

On reasonable terms,

THE SLOOP

NANCY,

OF VIENNA,

37 tons burthen, now lying at Col. Fitzgerald's wharf. She is a very faithful built vessel, is in good order, sails well, and is built only two years. I will take one half cash, and will take a negociable note, with a good indorser for the other—length of credit as may be agreed on.

ROBERT BOYCE,
on board.

May 17. 3t

James Patten & James Dykes

HAVE RECEIVED

500 Spanish Hides,

of the first quality.

May 17.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY

Josiah Faxen & Co.

a fresh supply of

Gentlemens' shoes & pumps, of the newest taste and fashions—ladies kid and Morocco slippers of various colours—womens' fancy, fluff, and leather slippers, do. and shoes and slippers—misses, Morocco and leather slippers,—boys' and children's shoes and pumps,—ladies fattin beaver hats,

Also for sale

26 bags of good green coffee
6 chests Souchong Tea
2 do. Bohea do.
20 cases of Holland Gin
4 barrels of Apple brandy
20 do. N. E. Rum
8 hogshead Jamaica do.
15 half barrels mess beef
10 quintals of good codfish
1 crate earthen ware well assorted
1 do. Glass
4 boxes chocolate
Rhode Island Lime
An assortment of pewter
Gunpowder in kegs and papers
Cheese
Good seed Potatoes
Humhums

Also, a strong one horse CHAISE, with a top and harness complete.

May 17.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday morning the 12th inst. a likely negro fellow, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, full faced, of a pretty flour make, about 20 years of age, is very fond of snuff, and on one of his big toes, near the end, is a large lump, occasioned by the cut of a scythe. He had on when he went away a German oznaburgs shirt, white kersey jacket and trowsers, woolen cap, the turned up part of which is red, and the inside white, a pair of strong shoes, the bottoms of which are well nailed—but we expect he will endeavor to change his clothes particularly his cap for a hat. We have reason to suppose that he will either push towards Fauquier County, near Rector Town, where he formerly lived, with Mr. Robert Allison, or to George Town ferry, near to which he has a sister living, or perhaps he may go to the Federal City, or Baltimore, and endeavor there to pass for a freeman. He is a good distiller and mower, and understands almost every kind of farming business. The above reward will be given if taken out of this county, and five dollars if within the county, and all reasonable charges if delivered to us in Alexandria.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

May 17.

To Rent,

A valuable stand on the Turnpike road, with 50 or 60 acres of Land, part of which is inclosed. This stand is within 6 miles of Alexandria, and 18 of Centerville—the building is calculated for a tavern, and would command extensive custom, if well kept. The premises will be rented for one or more years, no person need apply but such as is of good character. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Alexandria.

GEO. SUMMERS.

March 22. tf

TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT.

NOTICE.

On the 28th day of May next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving notes with approved endorsers,

ALL THE GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

belonging to the Estate of the late George Hunter, in Fairfax street, Alexandria, consisting of a general assortment of well chosen

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season, together with a quantity of

Hardware, Crockery, and Glass Ware.

The creditors of the deceased, bringing in their accounts properly attested, may purchase to the amount thereof, they giving receipts in full for their claims.

☞ Those who are indebted to the estate of said George Hunter, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment of their respective dues, otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suit, in order to satisfy the demands against the said estate.

GEORGE BEARD,
ADMINISTRATOR.

April 26.

For Sale,

ON A LIBERAL CREDIT, FOR APPROVED NEGOTIABLE PAPER,

A three story brick house on Fairfax street, adjoining Messrs. Ricketts and Newton's, occupied by Messrs. Carne and Slade. Also five acres of Land in the commons in a good situation, near Spring Garden, enclosed with a post and rail fence. For particulars apply to the subscribers.

RICHARD VEITCH,
WILLIAM I. HALL,
JAMES WILSON,
Trustees for W. I. Washington & Co.

April 24.

To be Rented,

For one or more years as may be agreed on,

That large and commodious House,

on Fairfax street, at present occupied by Mr. John Gill, with a pump in an excellent well of water in the yard, and a small vacant lott for a garden. This house is well calculated for the accommodation of a large family, has every necessary out house, such as a good smoak house, stable and carriage house. It is intended to paint it, and put it in complete repair for the tenant. Possession may be had the first day of June next. For terms apply to the subscriber at Chesnut hill, near Alexandria.

CATHARINE BROWN.

May 10.

Lately Published

at Philadelphia, and to be had at Price's Book Store,

"PROOFS OF A CONSPIRACY AGAINST ALL THE RELIGIONS AND GOVERMENTS OF EUROPE."

Carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies.

BY JOHN ROBINSON.

Price 10/6.

ALSO,

THE ENTERTAINING, MORAL, AND RELIGIOUS

REPOSITORY,

Containing upwards of three score separate performances.

May 8.

WRITING PAPER

Of the descriptions following may be had at PRICE'S BOOK STORE,—viz.

Royal, Medium, Demy, folio Post, thin quarto do. thick quarto do. Fools Cap, Pot, &c.

May 12. 3t

Dumfries Theatre.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Dumfries (with the public in general) are respectfully informed, that the company of COMEDIANS, now in Alexandria, will perform in that town during the sitting of the District Court. A great variety of the most esteemed and newest Dramatic Pieces, (never performed there) will be presented, and every exertion used to render the entertainments worthy the attention of that audience, whose approbation they will ever be studious to merit.

May 15.

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Alexandria that have subscribed to the "Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture in the State of Virginia," are respectfully requested to deliver their declarations to the subscriber immediately.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

May 8.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the subscriber,

Sallad Oil in cases of 30 bottles.

Hazlenuts in hogsheads,
Almonds in Do.
Olives, Capers, and Anchovies in boxes of 12 bottles.
Sugar in hogsheads and barrels,
Antigua Rum,
Molasses,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Raisins in casks.

JA'S PATTEN & JA'S DYKES.

May 8. 6t

John & James S. Scott,

TAYLORS & HABIT MAKERS,

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the flattering encouragement received since their commencement of business in this place, elegance and punctuality in their line will be observed, to merit their future patronage. They also beg leave to observe to those that are in arrears, particularly those whose accounts are of long standing, that a settlement is now indispensably necessary, as in future no person will conceive themselves entitled to credit, except those who are, or may hereafter become constant and punctual customers. All persons having accounts against them, are requested to send them in for settlement.

N. B. Travellers will find it to their advantage to call on them, as they will be answerable for all disappointments.

May 12. tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is impowered to settle all the concerns of the Partnership of ROBERT PATTON and CHARLES R. SCOTT, which expired on the first of January last; also those of FORD, PATTON, & CO.—Therefore requests all persons indebted to either concern, to make payment by the first of May next; as after that time, the necessary steps will be taken for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons:—All those having demands are desired to render their accounts for settlement to

ROBERT PATTON.

Who has on hand a neat Assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, which he will sell by the trunk or package, on a liberal credit.—Any person inclined to purchase the whole stock, will find his terms particularly advantageous, as he would prefer disposing of them in that manner.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE, ON A LIBERAL CREDIT,

A valuable Mill and Tract of Land,

The Mill is situated on Broad Run, in Prince-William County, below the Manufacturing Mill of Mr. John Love. The Mill house is two stories high, has two pair of stones in it, and good bolting cloths for country work. It could at a very small expence be converted into a Manufacturing Mill, as the house is calculated for that purpose, and the situation a very favorable one. Adjoining the Mill is a tract of near 500 acres of tolerable good land, which he would dispose of either with or without the Mill.

April 5.

Ricketts & Newton,

Have received and for sale,

Salmon, Mackrel, Herrings, Shad, Beef, & Pork, } in barrels.

Harness, Skirting, Bridle, Carriage, and Soal } Leather.

Calf Skins and Boot Legs, a large assortment of Shoes, and a few bales of Humhums.

May 1.

ANNA GRAY,

FROM BALTIMORE,

BEGS leave to renew her respects to the Ladies of Alexandria and its vicinity, and to inform them that she has recommenced business in the

MILLINERY LINE,

in Prince street a few doors west of Fairfax street where she will be happy to receive their commands.

By the first Spring vessels to Baltimore, she will be supplied with an assortment of every thing new and fashionable, and has now on hand, a pleasing variety of Bonnets, Hats Caps, &c. &c.

May 1.

TO RENT,

THE Store now occupied by William Myers, at the corner of King and Royal streets, and fronting William M'Knight's Tavern.—Possession may be had the first of May.——Apply to the subscriber.

JOHN HARPER.

April 19.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, JUN.